

FACT SHEET

Site 1-Northeast Pond Disposal Area Proposed Remedial Action Plan



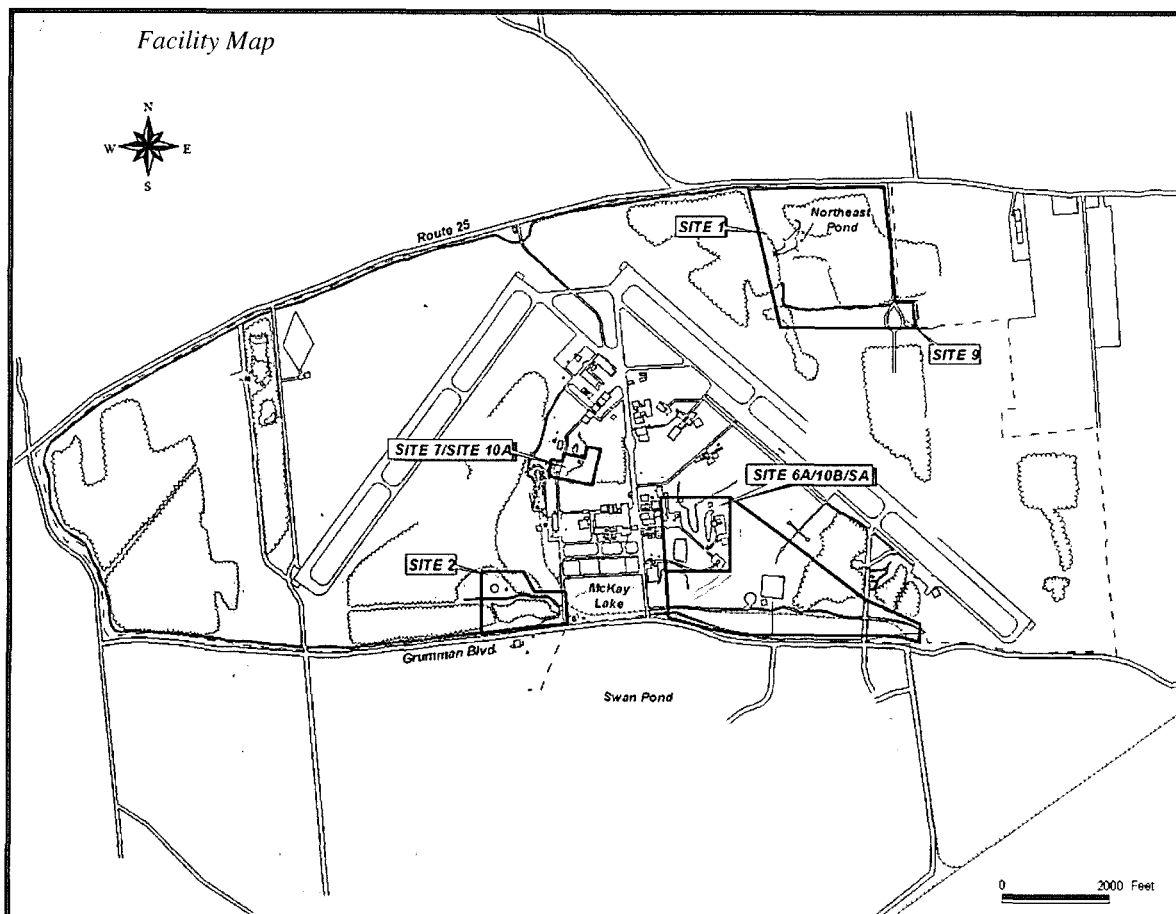
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

Northrop Grumman and Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant ■ Calverton, New York ■ February 2002

The Navy has prepared this fact sheet as an update on the Northrop Grumman, Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP) – Calverton. Facility environmental investigations are being conducted at the NWIRP in accordance with the U.S. EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The site is listed on the New York State Superfund list. The Navy is working in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and Suffolk County. The Navy announces the release of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 1-Northeast Pond Disposal Area.

SITE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

The Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant-Calverton currently consists of four separate parcels totaling approximately 358 acres. The plant was built in 1954 and has been operated by Northrop Grumman Corporation for the U.S. Navy. Activities at the plant included: assembling, testing, flight testing, refitting, and retrofitting Naval aircraft. Northrop Grumman operations ended in February 1996 and in September 1998 a majority of the developed property was transferred to the Town of Riverhead for redevelopment (approximately 2,640 acres). In September 1999, approximately 2,935 acres of undeveloped land outside the fence were transferred to NYSDEC for management and 140 acres were transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs.



Until 1984, Site 1-Northeast Pond Disposal Area was used primarily for the disposal of demolition debris (concrete, wood, brick, and other construction materials). Other debris present includes aircraft wreckage, junked aircraft assembly tooling, office materials and furniture, pallets, and paint cans. Hazardous materials are not known to have been purposely disposed of in the area. The debris and waste was placed in a depression adjacent to the pond. Soil from the hillside was used to cover the depression creating a level area about 2 acres in size. A final soil cover was placed over the material in 1984.

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

The work at Site 1 is part of the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The IR program is designed to identify environmental contamination at Navy and Marine Corps facilities and lands resulting from historical operations and to institute corrective measures, as needed. This program consists primarily of four stages: Preliminary Assessment (PA), RCRA Facility Assessment/Sampling Visit (RFA) or Site Investigation (SI), RFI/Corrective Measures

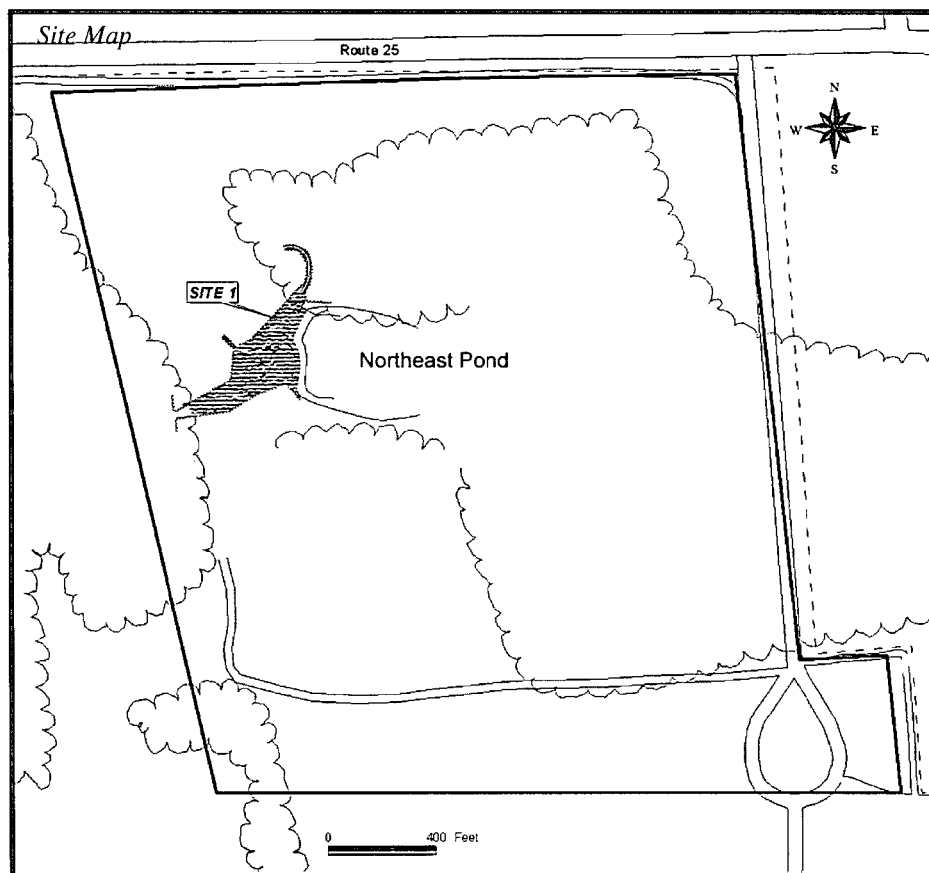
Study (CMS) or Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), and Corrective Action or Remedial Action.

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) (PA) was conducted at NWIRP Calverton in 1986. Following was the RFI (RI) in 1994 and 1995 to determine the nature and extent of contamination and assess the potential risks to humans and the environment. A Phase 2 RI was conducted in 1997 to fill data gaps. Because of a limited number of viable options, a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) instead of an FS was conducted in 2001. The FFS was prepared to address soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination at the Site.

EXTENT OF CONTAMINATION

Analytical data collected at Site 1 was compared to environmental goals to protect human health and the environment. Based on this evaluation, Site 1 soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment require remediation. The soil contaminants exceeding the goals are chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals. Soil contaminants were

detected throughout the fill material with an estimated volume of 21,000 cubic yards. Based on the most recent round of groundwater sampling that occurred in November 1997, groundwater contamination is very limited and includes one chlorinated VOC (1,1-dichloroethane) detected in one well, and three metals (iron, manganese, and thallium) identified in several wells. The thallium detections are not believed to be site related. Surface water contaminants that exceeded goals include one pesticide and one metal. Sediment contaminants that exceeded goals include a VOC, a semivolatile organic compound (SVOC), pesticides, PCBs, and metals. The estimated volume of sediment contamination is approximately 1315 cubic yards and is limited to the marsh adjacent to the landfill.



EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The selected remedy must protect human health, the environment, be cost effective, comply with statutory laws, and utilize permanent solutions, alternative technologies, or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

Alternative 1: No Action

No additional remedial actions would occur. This alternative leaves the site in its present state and would not provide any additional protection of human health or the environment. There are no costs associated with the no-action alternative.

Alternative 2: Bank Stabilization and Capping

This alternative consists of bank stabilization, sediment removal, capping, and institutional controls (i.e. monitoring). This alternative minimizes direct human and ecological receptor exposure to contaminated material, minimize contaminant transport, and prevent erosion of contaminants into the Northeast Pond. Long term groundwater monitoring would be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy.

Alternative 3: Excavation and Off-Site Disposal

This alternative eliminates direct human and ecological receptor exposure to contaminated material, minimizes contaminant transport, and prevents erosion of contaminants into the Northeast Pond. All landfill materials (contaminated soil and sediment) would be excavated and transported off site for disposal. Remediation of the contaminated soil and sediment is expected to address surface water and groundwater contamination. Short term groundwater monitoring would be conducted to evaluate source removal on groundwater quality.

PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

The Navy is proposing Alternative 3 based upon results of the RI/FS and the evaluation of all alternatives. Alternative 3 would meet the goals, prevent exposure to soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination, and prevent further deterioration of downgradient groundwater. The goal of this alternative is to restore the site to its approximate pre-fill conditions.

A copy of the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 1-Northeast Pond Disposal Area will be placed in the Navy's Information Repository located at the Riverhead Free Library. A notice of its availability for public review will be issued in the *Suffolk Life* and *Newsday* newspapers. A 30-day public comment period has been established that will run from February 13, 2002 through March 15, 2002. A public meeting to announce the Navy's proposed remedy has been scheduled for Wednesday, February 27, 2002, at Riverhead Town Hall. The meeting will begin at 7 p.m. and will be preceded by a poster session that will begin at 6:30 p.m. Comments that are received at the public meeting will be evaluated and incorporated, if appropriate, into a Record of Decision (ROD).

**FOR MORE INFORMATION,
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